## DINNER TO C. E. DETMOLD.

net was given at the Aster House last evening by apal mechanics and contractors engaged in the of the Crystal Palace, in honor of C. E. DEIMOLD, before to the Crystal Palace Association. The company, before to the Crystal Palace Association. The company of about seventy persons, sat down to the religious from the company of the c to d Roy & Delamater, provided. Among these pro-ent en select Mosers. Heratic Allen, Moses Taylor, C. A. Bekeker, J. C. Hischoock, Geo. F. Cobb, C. H. Hawell, Herr Berdon, C. A. Dana, P. A. Leonard, Win, D. Mur-ley, Victor, Reasurent, Delaward, A. D. Mur-A cod Victor Reaumont. Dodsworth's band was present becaused music during the evening. The table was case of the erunments was a miniature representation of a Crystal Palace. This was located immediately in front de President of the occasion. Vases and baskets of tern, and various ornaments were placed at short disfremesch other on the tables. The dinner was leirdy discoved, and passed off in a very agreeable manwater. When the cloth was removed the toasts were an

perced as follows:

1 To President of the Decod States. [Hall Columbia.]

1 To President of the Decod States. [Hall Columbia.]

1 To Endow. A Crystal Palane in which we exhibit the fealts of the second states of our fathers. [Mosse.]

1 To Endow. In the Association for the Enthbusion of the Labraicy. The England Edward States, C.E. Detmoid Eng.

The entiment was received with great applicant and After it had subsided, Mr. Detmold, in answer to

calls arms and said:

GESTIMEEN: I am deeply aensible of the generous
kindness which has prompted this most flattering manifestion of respect on your part toward me; it claims my
taken of respect on your part toward me; it claims my
taken graitade and most sincerely do I thank you for it.

None so well as you my friends, by whose united labor
the Kw York Crystal Palace has been built, can so fully
adversand and appreciate the peculiar difficulties that
have attended its construction. Your approbation them of
he manner in which I have performed the duries that de
volved on me, as superintending engineer, is doubly accrable. alle, arose and said

Tam happy to meet you on this agreeable occasion, and precive a your hands these hearty expressions of confi-

ence and good will.

Gentlemen: All of us may point with just pride to the Gedeman: All of us may point with just prime to the state which we have roused on Reservoir square: it shallows the purpose for which it was designed, and it is a gratifying fact that, amid all that has been said an irrition of the Exhibition, the building itself has not only been always exempt from consume, but it has invariably

is grafifying fact that, the building itself has not only been always exempt from censure, but it has invariably been always exempt from censure, but it has invariably been spoken of in terms of angualitied presse.

There is, however, one point in coancetion with it that has caused disappointment to the public here and abroad side of the business of the Directors of the Association. I slide to the non-completion of the building in time for the remised evening of the Exhibition, on the 2d May, 1833.

The marked pleasure with which the Directors of the Association have distinguished, on two prominent occasions, all who have been in any wise connected with the construction of the Crystal Palace, has been calculated to create an impression that this disappointment was the resil either of imperfect arrangements for the excention of the work, or of a want of sufficient energy in urging its pages.

Nedoubt, gentlemen, it is to this extraordinary our ssion

No doubt, gentlemen, it is to this extraordinary our send as the part of the Directors to make any reference whatever to the belifders of the Crystal Palace, that is due to some measure the very handsome compliment with which yet have honered me this evening. It can only have been from some misapprohension of the facts, or the character of the difficulties which have at tended this undertaking, that the Directors of the Association could have felt themselves justified in leaving me, by their pointed silence, in a position before the public which makes a reference to my connection with the building mecessity. I avail myself therefore of the present occasion to state

I avail myself therefore of the present occasion to state such facts in relation to this matter as will can be any one to form a correct judgment as to how far I should be held re-spondible for the non-fulfilment of the pledge given by the Directors long prior to my connection with them, respecting the time of opening the Exhibition.

My connection with the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, dates from Aug. 11, 1852. Up to that moment I had no knowledge of it whatever, except in a general way, that such an enterprize was confect, and that public expectation had been a good deal aroused by the promise that New York also was spon to have its World's Fair.

When it was first proposed to me, on the 8th of August, 1852, by the President Mr. Sudewick, to comment up of

have its World's Feir.

When it was first proposed to me, on the 8th of August.

1852, by the President, Mr. Sedgwick, to connect myself
professionally with the Association, I found the Directors
much excited and almost discouraged by the then existing
state of things. The project itself had been conceived as
early as the autumn of 1851, chaest immediately after the autumn of 1801, clearst immediately after the great London Exhibition. In March, 1852, a been obtained from the Satte of New York, ther the City authorities had liberally granted of R sevoir square. 18-2, the Beard of Directors had be world that the Exhibition would

And here I cannot refrain from saving that upon near ; all the important points involved in the construction of its building. Have fully availed myself of this privilege ac-corded to me by Mr. Allen, and have on every occasion derived most valuable aid and support from his ripe experience and sound judgment.

Before proceeding further, I must be permitted to say a few words respecting the official "statement made by the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Na "Hons in regard to the organization and progress of the "Enterprize."

Anyone reading that statement must naturally infor

Any one reading that statement must naturally infer-fremthe arrangement in which the progress of the Eater prize is there chronicled that my appointment took place very shortly after the selection of Mr. Buscheck as their general European Agent, on 20th June, 1852, and that sub-sequent to my appointment, they felt themselves author-ized in their circular of 12th July to handonic the opening of the Exhibition for May 2, 1853.

This mode of presenting the history of the proceedings of the Association is calculated to produce an erroneous impression. I deem it proper, therefore, to correct it by a reference to my statement of facts, in the order in which they have occurred.

reference to my statement of facts, in the order 10 which they have occurred.

The first duty that devolved upon me, after entering into the service of the Association, was to select from the several designs in their powers on one that should meet as far as possible the requirements of the proposed Exhibition and the circumstances in which the Association had been placed. In the report upon the Designs submitted by me ke the Board of Directors on the rein of August. 1859, after establishing the chief conditions that should be satisfied by any design adopted for the Exhibition Building. I said:

In applying these cardinal readilities to the plane before me, I regret to say I find no one that satisfies them all; but the one that comes nearest doing so is the design. of Messrs. Carstenson & Gildennister. It will be far the Board to say how far it may be expedient to waive those conditions that are not fulfilled by this Design.

"Upon the most mature reflection. I cannot withhold from this plan my unqualified preference over all others."

temen who by their public spirit shall have beautiful and sitractive an ornament to the Eam All this I hardly need say, gentlemen, has be

it architectural beauties, which excite the admiration of every visitor to the Crystal Palace.

As to the estimated cost, and especially as to the im-portant point of timely completion of the building. I said in my Report that the plan recommended "presented not "much greater difficulties than any other, except that of "Mesers Bornadus & Housin."

much greater difficulties than any other, except that of Messrs. Bogardus & Hoppin.

I had thus brought clearly to the view of the Board, which of the established conditions were and which were not fulfilled by the design of Messrs. Carstoners & Gild tmeister, but the Board accepted it unhesitatingly at the same meeting, August on subject to all its uncertainty as to time and expense.

No sooner was this design adopted than its execution was this design adopted than its execution was tan in good earnest; and no one, my friends, better a youngless can bear witness to the practical efficiency the arrangements made by me for its premptest execution and of the naremitting expects. tion; and of the unremitting carnest energy with which the progress of the work was urged by me, through all seasons and all weathers, and by day and by night when ver and wherever night work could be done with all values.

vantage. And, gentlemen, here I must say, in justice to you, that

And, gentlemen, here I must say, in justice to you, that the part which you have borne in the construction of the Crystal Palace speaks loudly for listel from the lower and graciful dome down to its very focustations. You have there so effectually recorded the evidences of your skills and energy that no testimony of mine can make it many todaring. But I take pleasure in saying that on all sees todaring. But I take pleasure in saying that on all sees todaring. For its set of the property of the contributing your laboration as work of great public interest and utility over met with a readier response, on your part than any mere recurring considerations.

here need with a render response on your particles of the presentary considerations. In reviewing at this time the causes that influenced the progress of the work I have to state that promise all young them was the new reception of the working drawing from the architects, as early and as promptly as had been anticipated; but it may very well be that united the Board nor myself in our careeness to press forward the steeding of the work, fully appreciated the extent of his steeding of the work, fully appreciated the extent of the

Nevertheless, it is due to myself to state that this want of working drawings continued throughout the entire construction of the building, and was a constant source of deep anxiety to me and as early as November 18, 1852. I had made it the subject of an errnest communication to the Board, in which I presented fully the effect it would have upon the completion of our building.

In the next place, it is proper to state that the sufficient that the larger foundries lof the country) would corporate ententively in this work, were not at first realized, and it was only by an extreme subdivision of the contracts that I was enabled to secure the execution of the work in any reasonable time. This was mainly due to the fact that existing engagements for other work precluded them from catering into additional contracts requiring immodiate execution.

Another circumstance not anticipated by any one, and which operated most unfavorably upon our work, was the extraordinary advance in the prices of iron and all other meterials, and the entirely unsettled condition of the iron market during the fall and winter of '22, which make may parties affaid to engage inheavy contracts. Again it must be home in mind that the great balk of the work had to be put together and erected during the rigorous winter months, in an exposed locality and without shelter.

And yet, with all these adverse circumstances, I have no heritation in saying that such was the active and energatic spirit of the parties who did engage in the work, that any one at all conversant with enterprises of this kind, must concede that the time consumed from its first incaption to the completion of the building, really needs no apology.

Let me call your attention one moment to the fact that on its Sept., 1852, nothing was in existence of the building but a more architect's steach: and during the nine months following our Crystal Painas has spring in complete existence overing four acres of ground, and composed of overly, 500 tuns cast iron and 300 tuns of wronght iron.

time for the promised opening in May, 53.

I have thus, my friends, availed myself of the opportunity I have thus, my friends, availed myself of the opportunity which your indulgence has afforded use to make such a plain statement of facts as will. I think, effectually set at reat the question as to whether the disappointment resulting from the non opening of the Exhibition on the day promised to the Directors was in any was chargeable to those intrusted with the construction of the Crystal Palace. I am content to rest the question here, and will say no more of the past, other than to express my deep regret at having been compelled to a recital of facts over which I would gladly have thrown the mantle of oblivion.

It would have been much more in accordance with the spirit of the enterprise, and infinitely more agreeable to my feelings, and I am sure to yours also, if all parties concerned in the enterprise, a well as architects and builders, could have thus met in one general harmonious rejoicing at the completion of our labors.

And after all, my friends, what matters it whether the Exhibition was opened a few weeks sooner or later; its great objects would have been no more effectually attained by opening on 2d May than on 15th July. It will still be visited and admired by thousands and hundreds of thousands, who will derive delight and instruction from it. Its effects will still be to elevate the standard of public taste, to promote the arts and sciences, and, above ail, to stimulate that well directed industry which is the true wealth of

effects will still be to elevate the standard of public tasts, to promote the arts and sciences, and, above all, to stimu late that well directed industry which is the true wealth of nations, and to which, in connection with the glorious has stitutious under which it is our privilege to live is that extraordinary progress in power and prespectly of this country, which is the wonder of the Old World and the just pride of every true American.

Let us, then, my friends, hope that this noble outcomise may yet meet with the fallest success to which it is caulited by every consideration; and may those who are entrasted with its management never fall so to direct it as most fally to subserve those high and important interests to which it especially addresses itself.

And now, gentlemen, allow me once more to thank you for your indulgent attention, and for the very handsome compliment with which you have so generously honored me to to night; and let me conclude by offering you the following reminient:

ollowing mentinent:
The Public Spirit, Energy and Still of the American Machanic, as annifested by the contractors of the New-York Crystal Palace. May have as a most their meetical reward.
4 The Colombian of Engineer to the Americana, Haftito Allen, Esq.

A The chinal my Espaner to the Association, Horato Allen, Esq.

This was also rescrived with loud appliance, and Mr. Allen was called up. He made a good speech, of which we give but a few thoughts. He said that he should prefer to say what he had to say under other circumstances. His part in this enterprise has been small, but sufficient to see what has occurred. He spoke of the condetence which he piaces in the knowledge and energy of Mr. Detroid, who, in his connection with the association, and in patting up the building has done all that any man could do, under the circumstances, which have attended the enterprise. Had the element of disappointment in the time of opening the Crystal Polace, there would have been no cause for complaint on the part of the public. Aside from the delay in the opening everything had been done in a roost creditable munor, and the Exhibition is one of which our people may truly be proud.

The Palace is filled to a great extent with the products of mechanics; and the speaker said that he would have seen pleased to have seen in some corner of that great tructure a representation of the homes of mechanics. He

is Homes of the Industry of All Nations—Welcome the day when became of the fureign machinic shall equal the residence of the besie in his American home—and welcome term Free Trade Mr. Dana being called for, arose and said:
Mr. Parsing and General and and and another withheld its voice from any public tribate such as assembles you here this evening. It has already carnestly protested against the injustice exhibited on other occasions toward the men who desired and executed the Crystal Palace, and toward the industry of the country; and I am happy here to join in publicly amouding that signal wrong. The cellice, of which a migrature representation stands be ye us, is worthy of such a manifestation. It is a vision velloess and a triumchant regulation of the idea that a died out, and that nothing is possible in architecture to copy and revenue the old forms in which Greeius and or Gothic gentlus became embodied centuries ago plause. I halones that the soul of man is to day a life of beauty as at any past epoch, and can excute now as zuccessfully as ever. This is indeed, on a luminable Applicate of beauty as at any past epoch, and can create nocity as successfully as ever. This is indeed, on a louirallstructure, and, for adaptation to its nees and sublimity
grace. I will match it against any building ever create
under any sky. (Applance.) But it is not this alou
which inspires met or speak here as the representative of
the Press. The Press and you are mear akin getlemen. There are two great powers in the modern work
and they are of the same family. (Loud applance.) Ou
of them is Invention and Industry,—that power which ettends the dominion of man over nature, cadowing his
with near researces, new implements, new principles, nemeans of dignity, independence, comfort and a table liflife is the power which sways and trensforms the uniter
all world, and is carrying it through an incomparable revolution. The other power is conversant with the mixand intollectual world, and is conducting a revolution
that. This power, gendemen, is the Press, [applance] and
the two go hand in shand, alike mighty in their work
and beneficent in their results. How much the Preower to invention and mechanical skill not only for it the two to hand in hand, allies mighty in their works and beneficent in their results. How much the Proves to invention and mechanical skill, not only for own improved aggarants but for the accreased ability the community to buy books and journals, and how my Science and Industry owe to the Press for that liftusion intelligence and that life of the popular mind by what liesy are carried forward to new achievements. Gene men, you are to be regarded with eavy, you are among the most indispensable and imports excusing of humanity. It is to you and your labors to the world is indebted for what is most remarkable in position at this day. Look back a few centuries a contrast the condition of society with what it is now this country. Contrast the weak, struggling man of a mer ages with agriculture for his only industry, and hovel for his habitation—when the palsees of Princes we inferior in counfort and convenience to the abodes of onlinears—with the man of the present day, the lord, in the victim of nature, endowed with such mandless implements—and with his genits directed in such country channels of preductive utility. What has wrough it is stouncing change? Industry, aided by Science. (A planted, Now, this career is not ended. Genius will set possession of the principles of nature, indianal magnificent course. Reflect for a moment, how in every client of Christendom, there are thousands of ingenious men whose breins are incess and plotting new involution.

the atleanen. I think this is the most glorious same the world over know and I congratulate you on being among its members. (Applause.) Is it not plain that the most splendid neidevenious must be accomplished by such a body of thinkers and labovers! I thinkso. I have an assured raith that the fature he wonderin things in store for the vetaries of ladustry, things which will enlarge the power of man and emoble and dignify life and elevate the foling invitaits as much as has been done by the steam engine, the spinning jointy or the power boom. Proposed applaus? For you have all these past triamph to start from that experience is a varing ground which team engine, the spinning jonny or the power hoom, (7) onged applause.) For you have all these past triump or start from that experience is a vantury ground which on occupy, and society has a right to expect and do a sect greater services from you than have yet been renders (80 on then. God speed you in the mark of discovery a production, and in raising all men to one blessed lev of comfort independence freedom! Applause.) The amother reason for satisfaction in being present here upin. This is a festival of industry alone. There is old superstition that politicians, es soldiers are chiefly why of public honors and that superstition is much regard even in this country. [Langlater.] But the truth is the superstition that politicians, er soldlers are chiefly we of public honors and that superstition is much regarder in this country [Langlatar.] But the truth is the progress of industry and wealth dispenses with those an professions. You are daily bringing on the abolition of these as well as fighting. Men in the with each other becoming you provide the progression and weak as a there is not causing he and they need to be governed; also, because otherwise would idender or defended or all other for the same reason.

in time to acrive at a social state in which even Tammany Hall and other similar institutions will no more be heard of. [Leud applause.] And this time is perhaps, not so remote as most persons suppose, certainly the Crystal Palace and its Exhibition afford striking evidence that we are pretty well advanced on the road toward it. There is still another reason for gratulations on this occasion, and that is that the architects who designed, and the engineer who executed this beautiful structure, are American by what the only and the high Granica companies. end the United States is built un of every race and nation.

And is there not something beautifully symbolic in the fact that this admirable Falsee of Industry, where the products of universal art and labor are enskined, is the work of men sent from the Old World to build up the New, by which in turn the Old is destined to be recolutionized and transformed. And so, gentlemen, allow me to concluding the two sentiment.

\*\*Assertion Investors and Mechania--The Acoustic Mentiles: Dusting, May they so a companing and to compare.

Mr. Duna's remarks were very condicily received by the company, who rose and expressed their approbation by the right of their conclusion.

the company, who rose and expressed their appropriate of the ening at their conclusion.

6. The Mechanic Arts-William which the Prise would be sleen, and the would a dreary waste. [Masic.]

7. Approximate—Ever as honored and noble art, and far becoming

our and foreign manner, and was frequently and los applauded. With reference to the appearent neglect of working interest at the opening of the Crystal Palace and that the moral sussion of the skill of mechanics mains, notwithstanding their overlooking it, and it is to be suppressed. He expressed his surprise that there lets so much genius and power in our midst as toproduce besilding in the length of time in which it was done. It is to be suppressed.

The following toasts were then given, interpersed with

music, and greeted with cheers and applause:

6. The Cop and State of New-York.

10. The New-York Education of the Industry of all Nations—A nobine and the Architecture of the Cop and State of the Sta nce of their lasts and Will.

The age of Iron-April Illustrated by the Iron Trick for travel and the Iron Trick for the transmission of Thought the Iron Blding and the Iron Ship, the Iron Crafts and the Iron Codin—the

past history.

14 Frames—True woman—scother of all the rolls and pains of life; in every trouble the sphere of her goodnoss is only limited to her power to act.

Volunteer toests and responses were next in order, and thus the company was entertained until about midnight, when they separated, much gratified with events of the exeming.

## THE EXHIBITION CRYSTAL PALACE.

WOOL AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

Ever since those good old times of patriarchal simplicity, when it is said that

Adam deleved and Eve span-when Man cultivated the soil and guarded his flocks and Woman, with all her solicitude for the comfort of her consort, formed the first rude fabries from the fleecy material so abundantly supplied by her petted companions, and when the wealth of a family was calculated according to the extent of its herds and its flocks, until the present time, the growth of wool and the production and improvement of cloth of various textures. have constituted one of the most important branches of ingenious pursuit and manufacturing enterprise. To compare the first results of spinning, weaving and knitting with what is now produced by the combination of skill and experience which so many ages have afforded, and to trace the progress of the manufacturing art from its earliest to its latest periods, would be both interesting and instructive; but in this country, where "ouward" is the exhilarating word which inspires the actors in all departments of productive invention, we need only lock so far backward as to find that which will ald encouragement and force to our wish, that the progress of our country should be aided by past experience and based upon the rational deductions of scientific investigation.

The United States, in the space of a single century, furnish as great a diversity in the articles of dress, beginning with the domestic spinning and weaving, and contrasting the result with the present productions of machinery, as can be found in exploring a thousand years of old country practice and experience. Many of the early settlers of America necessarily commenced the world anew, and some of the most ancient customs which had long been superseded in Europe, were here resorted to as the first alternatives, while the various stages of progress which other countries had taken many ages to pass through, have been compressed into a few years, and we now find American manufacture in a condition to compete, in many respects, with European productions, and all that is required in most instances is to remove the prejudice which exists in the minds of purchasers against home productions; and then we should have the demand for American goods so increased as to improve the condition of our own manufacturers, and enable them eventually to completely supply our own market. What we say is give American manufacturers a fair chance : do not allow the old feeling that certain foreign countries are the only places where the best cloths can be made, to prevent our encouraging to the greatest possible extent the growing manufactories of our own country. Let it be remembered that most of the American manufacturers have had difficulties to encounter in the prosecution of their undertakings, such as would have disheartened men of merely ordinary courage. They have commenced in a small way with little or no capital; have struggled for years, endeavoring to equal the most favorite articles, and when they have accomplished their purpose, or nearly so, they are met at the merchants' store with the most approving remarks, followed by the very unprofitable appendage that the customers will have English or French, or German goods-anything in fact rather than American productions. Here is a reward for years of ingenious toil! And what is the is a reward for years of ingenious toil. And what is the result! Why prejudice is met by what is regarded as harmless deception. Goods made in America are pasked up with English. French or German labels, and the fop who prides himself in his suit of French superfine cassimere or West of England broad cloth, and who has prebably paid as much again for his cloth as would have setisfied the American manufacturer and merchant in the ordinary course of business, may, in many instances, congratulate himself that his country has so far progressed in the manufacture of these articles as to have deceived him, and perhaps his tailor too, and he is after all, wearing what has never crossed the Atlantic or

paid a skilling of customs duty.

What we want is to raise a more generous ap-What we want is to raise a note polerous appreciation of American manufactured articles, such as will render deception upprofitable. If a man has any patriotism in his heart or intelligence in his head, we think he ought rather to take the highest pleasure. not in wearing the productions of foreign countries, but in showing the excellence of those of his own. In-creased demand always has the ultimate effect of lowcreased demand always has the climate effect of low-ering prices: and if the consumption of American goods was largely increased, there is no doubt but that American manufacturers would be enabled so to in-crease their facilities as very inaterially to diminish the cost of production, while they would be able to devote more attention to those points of improvement, and to new branches of the trade, to which we stre-about to call their especial attention. It is thereabout to can their especial measures, as well as of the manufacturer, that these prejudices should give way before facts which the present Exhibition has brought more prominently before the public.

The English and French Departments of the Exhibition has been present to be provided by the property of the Exhibition has been present to be provided by the property of the Exhibition has been present the public of the Exhibition has been present the property of the property of

bition are very scentily supplied with this description of goods, and had we no other opportunities affooded of goods, and had we no other opportunities afforded us of examining the productions of these countries, we might from what is exhibited be led to draw, in some respects, an unjust comparison. Whether it arises from a consciousness of superforty, such as defies competition, or an indifference as to the American trade we know not, but certainly there appears to have been little or no effort on the part of foreign unauthocurrers to show their capabilities. The German States have sent the or no effort on the part of locetin managements show their capabilities. The German States have sent a larger assortment than at y other countries of States, but their display is more to be noted for variety and quantity than for any Particular superiority in any of their productions. B'assign has been assigned a place in the department of the German States, and is well represented by the productions of one manufacturer. Believe haverer to a very uncontributions manner, has placed before 'as some of the finest bread cloths, conwhich are desirable in this important article of daily wear, and, if the relative mexits of the six nations,

America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Belgium are to be judged of by the present exhibition at the Crystal Palece, we have every reason to believ that in the department of superfine cloth, the palm of excellence would justly be awarded to Belgium. It must be remembered, however, that the specimens of extra superfine West of England and French Cloth

extra superfine West of England and French Clotal which gained the prizes at the World's Fair in England in 1851, are not included in the present Exhibition. What we have seriously to speak of is the neglect of nearly all the exhibitors to provide computent persons to attend the stalls, and afford information as to the relative prices of the different articles. We can judge of the conditions of the relative prices of the different articles. relative prices of the different articles. We can judge of the quality and form our opinion of its relative merits with regard to other articles of a similar charwith foreign countries in this respect. If the Crystal Palace Company, instead of stationing all over the building so many men, who may be tolerably compe-tent as policemen, but who have no knowledge of the articles exhibited, would select from the various trades. men versed in the technicalities of each department, whose husiness it should be to become posted up in their particular line, so as to be able to give disinterrattheir particular line, so as to be able to give desinteren-ed information, and perhaps occasional lectures on the various specimens, detailing their relative value, and pointing out their merits and defects, they would reader the Exhibition a school of art and manufacture, as well as a place of ammement and recreation. Instead of being a mere dumb show, it would become emissioned by the remarks of wit or wisdom, such as the various abjusts exhibited are as well calculated to heirst forth. objects exhibited are so well calculated to bring forth, while the interest and usefulness of the exhibition

would be very greatly enhanced.

In examining some of the most important specimens of woolen manufactures, we have kept in mind the following points of excellence, which, although familiar with the trade, are required to be understood by the understood by

I. The good quality of the wool itself. However I. The good quality of the wool fisch. However, much care may have been taken in the cleansing of the wool and manufacture of the article, unless in the first instance, the wool has been selected with care, and with due regard to the quality of the goods required to be produced, no after process can remedy this first error. The proper assortment of the wool is indeed a principal ret of success in the manufacture of wool and we recommend this fact to the attention of every American woolen manufacturer.

II. The softness and flexibility of the fabric, and freedem from any unpleasant stiffness and smell, arising from the defective elemning of the wool in the first in-stance. The cleansing of the wool from its original animal oil is an operation in which England at present far excels America; and there is no defect which is more important for the American manufacturers to re-medy than this want of thorough cleansing of the wool in the first instance. It constitutes a principal difference between the productions of America and England, and renders the succeeding process of dying far more diffi-

cult and uncertain in its results.

III. Fastness and durability of color. In this hot climate especially, a fast color is indispensable, as the excessive perspiration is otherwise exceedingly liable to remove the coloring matter, and the heat and ble to remove the coloring matter, and the heat and intense light of the sunshine is very trying to the fixed-ness of a dye. Attention to our advice relative to cleansing the wool, would probably effect all that is ow desirable in American goods in this respect.

IV Excellence in shearing. The length of the nap is

an important consideration in all superfine cloths, and if our American manufacturers would make cloth with a shorter nap, they would be able to produce better

V. Permanent finish. It is most desirable to have a cloth which will look nearly the same after six months wear as it did when first made up. In this respect wear as it did when first made up. In this respect English goods certainly have at present retained the highest character. For although France and Belgium may have produced goods which look better in the piece, and the high anish and closs of which cannot be excelled by the best West of England manufactures, still for wear, and the retention of all the excellencies of which it is at first possessed, nothing certainly has yet been proved superior or even equal to the English goods. One important reason for this durability of finish is to be found in the shortness of the nap; because it must be obvious that a cloth with a long nap will become sooner disarranged by the rain and dust, and wear at the joints of the body, or where the cloth is subject to friction, than one with a short nap. But the most o friction, than one with a short map. But the most important reason for the durability of English cloths is heir firmness of texture, combined with elasticity and

VI. Solidity or body in the fabric. This element cannot be too highly prized, if it be found combined with the other good qualities we have enumerated.

VII. Waterdroof. There are some cloths in which this quality is desirable. It is a property secured in some instances by the peculiar nature of the weel itself. The natural oil of such weel, if allowed to remain in sufficient quantity, renders it imper-vious to all ordinary showers, from its own repelling vious to all ordinary showers, from its own repenting character. And, although the fabric is as porous as any other, it resists the rain without, while it permits that free ventilation and exit for the vapors of the body, so essential to health, and the want of which is the principal objection to the India rubber material. The same desirable result is likewise elements. fected by a composition where the inherent quality of the wool does not answer this purpose.

VIII. Elasticity is likewise an important property in woolen goods. If cloth, when stretched, continue in the same position, and does not again contract into its former proportions, it is liable to the objection of lesing its proper shape in wearing. For instance, the ellows of costs and the kneep of partialogue will retain elbows of coats and the knees of pantaloons will retain their profrusion when the limbs are strait. The elastic nature of wool itself, which is strengthened when spun, is a principal preservative against this defect, but there are some goods better than others in this respect.

IX. Superiority of finish and glossy texture:
There, by a large class of purchasers, will always be regarded as the principal elements of good cloth, and certainly when these properties are combined with durability, and all the other qualities we have enumerated, the climax of perfection in cloth manufacture is ted, the climax of perfection in cloth manufacture is attained. To have a glossy dress suit, if it retains its splender but for one party, where the object is to make an extra appearance, or to win the hand of some fair charmer, may be desirable in some cases; and the French in their rendy adaptation to every emergency of this kind, have provided cloths of surpassing luster, the durability of which, however, is notifier expected by the purchaser, nor desired by the trade.

X. Lightness. This is a most desirable property in all summer goods intended for the American market; and it is in this respect more than in any other, that the English goods are objectionable. France takes the lead in lightness of fabric, and some American manuacturers are successfully following the example, east of wool is essential to a light cloth, if it is to

best of wool is essential to a light cloth. If this to com-bine the elements of strength and durability with its lightness. For this reason, a thin cloth will often be found strenger than a thick one. There are some fabrics to which many of these re-marks on quality do not apply: but the better class of greeds generally require to be examined with a view to these characteristics, and those which present the grentest number, combined, will of course come the nearest to our idea of perfection in cloth manufacture. The whilesion of woolen goods in the Palace, although The exhibition of weelengoods in the Palace, although nor equal to our expectations, presents many features of interest, and the first in order of production is wool in the

raw state, and in the various processes of manufacture. There is one case of this character in the English de-partment, exhibited by Messrs Burgess & Co., worsted uners, Leicester. It contains in the first div spinners, Leicester. It contains in the first division, specimens of all the various kinds of wool used in the production of the varieties of yarn exhibited in the cher divisions of the case. There is a sample from each of the weel-growing counties of England, viz: Shrop-shire, Northamptonshire, Worcestershire, Leicestershire, Devenshire, Herefordshire and Bucking-leveling as well as samples from Amsterdam, Germahamshire, as well as samples from Amsterdam, and Ireland. These are all in their unwashed conor and Ireland. These are at in their unwashed con-lities. The next division of the case centains lamb's-reof in the staple, and in the various stages of manu-nerare until finished into single or two-fold worsted stars. Another apartment of the case exhibits Engshoop's weed in the same processes, and finished a single and three-fold worsted yarns. Another exits the same processes and made into five-fold yarns, ther division shows the same processes with German rie, and combed and passing through all the Messra F. Derby & Co., which shows more rly the process of manufacture, and contains can of wool in the fellowing conditions: 1. Secure 2. Indigoed, presenting a bluish cast of color; quite black; 4. Carded in plaits just as it awn from the rollers of the carding engrae; 5. Spun to yart and prepared for weaving; 6. Harnessed for the treddle which separates the yarr, for the recep-tion of the shuttle; 7. In a woven condition, but still showing the thread; 8. Felted or fulled; 9. Dressed ir teasseled, with the nap raise's; 10. Finished black In these specimens there is nothing exhibited of the

mungo, shoddy, or "devil" a dust," as it has been called in English political debeates. And as these articles have been extensively used in the large woolen manufactories of Yorkshire, perhaps a few explanatory remarks—the

result of personal inspection when in England—may not be unacceptable here. We do not introduce it because we wish to encourage the use of these articles in America, as we are aware that they are getting into use without such encouragement. We believe, however, it at it carefully selected and used in moderation, that storter map, of shich we have spoken as desirable in American goods, will must probably be seemed. We are aware, too, in speaking of these articles, we may be a saidle of the encourage of the secrets of the trade; but as c naidered as exposing the recrets of the trade; but as we write for public ellighteninent, and the advancement of our domestic manufactures, we are sure that we are

justified in saying what we know of English manufac-tures in this respect.

In the somewhat hilly district of Yorkshire, between Huddersheld and Leeds, stand on two prominences the pretty little towns of Dewsbury and Batley Car. The stranger on alighting from the railway-car, is struck with the unusually large warehouses, Built of stone, by the Railway Company. For such small stations these are mysterious crections. But if he enter the principal warehouses, he will probably find piled up hundreds of beles, containing the cast-of garments of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. Here, in fact, from all parts of the world, are brought the tattered remains of child beautiful to the continent of the continent of the property of the continent of the property of the continent of th the clothes, some of which have been worn by royalty in the various Courts of Europe, as well as by peers and peasants. The rich broadcloth of the English noand peasants. The rich accordance of their servants and the worsted blouses of French rapublicans; while American undershirts, puntaloons, and all other worsted or weelen goods may there be found, all reduced to one common level, and known by one common appellation

uneing public auctions of "Scotch Shoddies," "Mun-"goes." "Rags," and such like articles of merchandise, and every few days the goods department of the tailway is besieged by sturdy looking Yorkshiremen, who are examining, with great attention, the various bales; seme of which are assorted into "whites," "blue stockings," "black stockings," "carpets," "shawls," stuffs," "skirtings," "linseys," "black cloth," &c A jovial looking man of doubtful temperance principles, at last steps forward and puts the goods up to atteion. The prices which these worn-out articles fetch is surprising to the uninitiated. Old stockings will realize from £7 to £10 a ton; while white flannels will semetimes sell for as much as £20 a ton and even more. The "hards," or black cloth, when clipped even more. The "hards," or black cloth, when elipped free from all seams and threads, are worth from £20 to £5 a ton; whilst the "rubbish," consisting of seems, linseys and indescribables, are purchased by the Chemists for the manufacture of Potash Crystals for from £2 to £3 a ton.
It will be seen that assorting these old woolens is

It will be seen that assorting these old woolens is equally important with the assorting of the different qualities of new wool; and there is the additional consideration of colors to render assorting still more necessary. It is surprising, however, with what rapidity all this is accomplished. There are some houses where old woolen rags are divided into upward of twenty different sorts, ready for the manufacturer. The principal varieties are flannels, of which there are "Eng-"lish Whites," "Welsh Whites," "Irish Whites, and "Drabs." Each of these command a different price in the market: the English and Welsh being much whiter than the Irish and of finer texture, are much whiter than the Irish and of finer texture, are worth nearly double the price of the Irish. The stock-ings are the next in value to the flannels, on account of the strength and elasticity of the wool. The peculiar stitch or bend of the worsted in stocking manufacture and the hot water and washing to which they are suband the hot water and washing existence, have the effect of producing a permanent clasticity which no after process destroys, and no new wool can be found to possess. Hence old stockings are always in great demand, and realize for good clean colored sorts as much as £16 a tun, in busy seasons. The white worsted stockings are the most valuable of the "softs" and when supare the most valuable of the "softs" and when supplied in sufficient quantity, will sell for as much as £28 a tun. Carpets and other colored sorts are generally, owing to their rapid accumulation, to be had at very low prices. The rag collectors and merchants of America would be sure to find a good market for flancels and stockings in England, but the common articles would scarcely pay for the transit.

The "hards," consisting of eld superfine cloth, will generally realize good prices in England, and should be stripped of their seams and sifted free from dirt, before experting. We have seen from 20 to 30 Irish women in a room all cutting the seams from eld cloth. This is in fact an important branch of the business, and in Liverpool, Manchester, and nearly all large towns, it finds employment for many kundreds of hands. They are generally paid by the weight of rags they cut.

employment for many inhareds of hands. Taley are generally paid by the weight of rags they cut.

"Sheddy," so well understood in Yorkshire, is the general term for the wool produced by the griading, or more technically, the "pulling" up of all the soft wool-ens; and all woolens are soft except the superfine

ens; and all woolens are soft except the superime cloths. The usual method of converting woolens into shoddy, is to first carefully assort them so as to see that not a particle of cotton remains on them, and then to pass them through a rag machine. This consists of a cylinder three feet in diameter and twenty inches wide, with steel teeth half an inch apart from each oth-ce and standing out from the cylinder, when new, one er, and standing out from the cylinder, when new, one inch. This cylinder revolves 500 times in a minute, inch. This cylinder revolves 500 times in a minute, and the rigs are drawn gradually close to its surface by two futed iron reliers, the upper one of which is packed with thin stuff or skirting, so as to press the rigs the closer to the action of the teeth. The cylinder runs upwards past these rollers, and any pieces of rig which are not completely torn into wool, are by their ratural gravity, thrown back again upon the rags which are slowly creeping into the machine. The rollers are fed by means of a creeper or slowly moving endless cloth on which a man, and in some instances a server law the rags in proper quantities. One of these endless cloth on which a man, and in some instances a woman, lays the rags in proper quantities. One of these machines is commonly driven by a seven-inch strap, and requires at least five horse power. Half a tun of rags can be pulled in 10 hours by one of these machines. The dust produced, subjects the work people, who first commence this occupation, to what is there called the "rag fever." But after a time the immediate effects are warded off, and although it no doubt shortens life, the remuteration being considerable, (two Eaglish shift the remuseration being considerable, (two English shillings for every 240 lbs of rags pulled.) there is never

lings for every 240 lbs of rags pulled.) there is never any difficulty in obtaining workpeople.

The "Mungo" is the wool produced by subjecting the hards or superfine cloths to a similar operation as that above described. The machine, however, for the murgo trade is made with a greater number of teeth, several thousand more in the same-sized cylinder, and the cylinder runs about 700 revolutions in a minute. The rags, previous to being pulled in this machine, are passed through a machine called a "shaker." This is nade of a coarsely-toothed cylinder, about two feet and a half in diameter, which revolves about 500 times in a minute, in a coarse wire cylinder. This takes away a large portion of the dust, which is driven out at a chimney by means of a fam. The mungo pulling is, therefore a cleaner business than the shoddy making, and, as a general rule, is more profitable. The power and, as a general rule, is more profitable. The power required for a mungo machine is that of about seven

Both the better kinds of shoddy and the mungo have for some years been saturated with oil; but when we were last in Yorkshire, we found that milk had been apelied to this purpose, and found to answer applied to this purpose, and found to answer exaced-ingly well. The consequence was, that milk had risen 160 per cent. in price, and even in that district, where caws are kept in large numbers, it was feared there would be a great scarcity of milk for the supply of the

When well saturated with oil or milk, the shoddy or the mungo is sold to the woolen manufacturer. There are scores of men who attend the Huddersfield market every Tuesday to dispose of their mungo. It is as much an article of marketable value there, as cloth is here. It is not unusual for good nungo to realize as much as eight English pence per pound, while the sheddy varies 'a price from one penny to sixpence per pound according to quality. The common kinds of shouldy require, of course, to

be subjected to the scouring process, for which large wooden hes ters, or "stocks," are employed. The dung of hogs is largely employed in this purifying process, as well as human urine, which is extensively used in the blank et manufacture of Yorkshire.

the stank at manufacture of Yorkshire.

The w/hite shoddy is capable of being used either for light-ce fored goods or for the common kinds of biankers, w/hile the dark-colored shoddy is worked into all kinds af coarse cloths, carpets, &c., which are dyed any dark color, so as to hide the various colors of the old fabrics. It is mixed in with new wool in such proportion as its quality will permit, without deteriorating the sale of the material.

the sale of the material.

The mango is used in nearly all the Yorkshire superfine cloths, and in some very extensively. It produces a cloth somewhat inferior, of course, to the West of England goods in durability, but, for finish and appearance of the course of the c ence, when first made up, the inferiority would only be erecived by a good judge of cloth

perceived by a good judge of cloth.

The great English slop-sellers, Moses & Hyam, are among the largest purchasers of Yorkshire broadcloths.

The effect of shoddy in the cloth of an overcoat, in the wear, is to rub out of the cloth and accumulate between it and the liming. We have seen a gentleman take a handful of this short wool from the corners of The grounds on which this shouldy and murgo busi

ness can be justified, are the cheapening of cloth, and the turning to a useful purpose, what would be other-wise almost useless. The business in Yorkshire is dig-

nified by the title of the "Dewsbury trade." And to it. Dewsbury certainly owes its wealth, and we might almost say its existence. In 20 years it has grown from a village to a town of some 30,000 inhabitants, and some immense fortunes have been made by this extraordinary transformation of old garments into new. Considerable quantities of white shoddy have been sent from England and Scotland to this country, and a machinest informed us that he had sent several of his rag machines, so that the trade is not entirely unhand an action of the probable that there will one day arise a Dewsbury in the New-England States, which will render it unnecessary to send old wooleas to England, to be pulled into wool, and then returned here again at the cost of some 300 per cent, above the price given for the woolen rags.

The Dewsbury trade is somewhat flustuating, being affected very much by the state of the wool market. About this time has year the wool market was high in England in consequence of the report that the Shep-

About this time last year the wool market was high in England in consequence of the report that the Shep-herds of Australia were all descriing their avocations to go to the diggings, and this had the effect of promoting the Dewsbury trade. So great is the competition in the English markety, that as soon as a rise takes place in the price of new wool, the small manufacturers, in-stead of raising their prices, commonly regulate their expenditure by using a larger proportion of the old ma-terial, and they are thus enabled to compete, in prices at least, with the larger manufacturers, who can lay in a large stock of new wool when the prices are low.

large stock of new wool when the prices are low.
Sixty years ago the imports of wool into Great Britn scarcely exceeded 20,000 bales a year. Spain was hen the best producer for the English market. At the emmencement of the present century, the total annual aports amounted to about 42,000 bales. As Britain has gene on increasing her own population, and sending out enigrants to people her Colonies, she has propor-tionately increased her importations of wool, until, in 1852, we find that no less than 325,695 bales of wool

ere imported. German wool has for some time been popular in Engand, and since the war, the importations have been creatly increased, although fluctuating. They may be stated as follows:

Spanish wool has been superseded by the German in the English market, and the German wool is now being superseded by the Australian, and this accounts for the decrease since 1833 of German importations. The smount of wool received from Australia last year by the English was 145,767 bales, nearly one holf of the whole importation. The amount of wool sent by the United States to England, from June 39, 1851 to June 30, 1852, was 5,200 lbs., worth \$1,600, and to Scotland in the same period only 258 lbs, worth \$39; while Canada sent during the same period, 49,977 lbs., worth \$12,627. worth \$12,627

worth \$12,627.

A moderately cold climate is best adapted for sheep.

Mountainous districts, affording all the variety of temperature from extreme heat to extreme cold, in their intermerdiate localities on the sides of verdant hills, are the most suitable for sheep walks, in such districts the shepherd can suit his flock according to the season, the weather and their power of endurance. In the cold of winter the shelter from the durance. In the celd of winter the shelter from the strong blast in the valleys, and as the warm weather approaches he can guide his gentle charge to more ele-vated plains, reaching near the summits as the hot weather approaches, there to enjoy the cool, bracing,

mountain air.

The New-England States are the best adapted for sheep pasturage, although there is a great deal grown in Illinois, Ohio and some other Western States. We have seen, however, good wool said to have been grown as far south as Virginia; but this was doubtless in the

have seen, however, good wool said to have been grown as far south as Virginia; but this was doubtless in the mountainous districts where cool pasturage can be selected. Weel-growing in America is an important branch of agriculture. The scope for its successful operation is immense, and the choice of locality affords excellent opportunities for useful experiments with the different breeds of sheep.

The demand for wool in England is generally greater than the supply, and it is this circumstance, combined with the profitable nature of the business, which has given rise to the Dewabury trade. While we have endeavored to describe this trade for the benefit of our home manufacturers who may have had no opportunity of seeing the Yorkshire processes, we should much rather recommend the more extensive growth of new wool, and attention to its improvement, with all its healthful rural pursuits, than the extensive introduction of the Dewabury trade in this country.

The Flannels and Blankets of the American Department of the Crystal Palace deserve especial notice. There is a case exhibiting three grades of quality in Elankets manufactured at the Rochdale Mills, Rochester, N. H., by the Norway Plains Company, and placed in the Exhibition by Neemith & Co. The wool of these Blankets is evidently well selected and cleansed. The coloring at the ends is variegated, and the Blankets are silk bound. We saw nothing in the England Department even, which causis these excellent articles, either for whiteness or softness; and although there is a pair of Whitney Blankets, which are said to be like hose presented to the Queen and Prince Albert in April, 1851, and manufactured by Mr. E. Early, of Whitney, which are probably the best that can be made in England, being selected from a variety of fleeses, we must say they do not come up to these Rochester Blankets, either in whiteness or finish, however, we must mention a case of embroidered blankets, exhibited by

be said of their strength and durability.

For beauty and exquisite finish, however, we mustmention a case of embreidered blankets, exhibited by
Messrs. Snelling. Parker, Wilder & Co., of Boston.
The ends of the blankets, which appear to be the size
for children's couches, are embroidered with a bold
pattern of a vine and flowers: one in scarlet and the
case being locked, and no person to exhibit the goods,
we been quality to feel the quality of the wool, but care being locked, and no person to exhibit the goods, we were unable to feel the quality of the wool, but judging from the appearance, we should say it is the best that could be selected. The surface is more closely sheared than that of ordinary blankets, probably in order to show the embroidery to greater perfection. We have never seen better taste displayed in this department of manufacture, it being unusual to ornament blankets so artistically.

blankets so artistically.

The Canadian department contains some prize blankets, said to have taken the prize at the Crystal Palace in London, in comparison with the Royal Whitney Blankets just referred to. They possess the qualities of strength and durability in a pre-eminent degree—qualities to which our home manufacturers would do well to pay some attention—but we cannot pronounce them superior to the Whitney blankets for any other quality. There is also in this department an assortment of home-made fabrics, gray woolens, knitted shawls, &c., serving to contrast the work of former ages, and of the backwoodswomen of the present times, with the results of machinery and modern improvements displayed in the other departments, and serving to illustrate the progress of woolen manufacture in this country, as well as showing how the far west Canadians still stand in relation to this branch of manufacture.

manufacture.

In the English department there are some good specimens of Whitney blankers, Welch flannels, &c., but their qualities being so well-known we need not enlarge upon them, further than so say they excel our house spon them, in the than so say they excel our home cannete ture principally in the qualities of strength, cannets or regularity of thickness, and weight; quali-es which must continue to command the market and our home manufacturers have learned to combine em with their own superiority, both in whiteness and

In the French Department, we observe several blan-In the French Department, we observe several blanhets, manufactured by T. Bouillier & Co. of France,
supplied for exhibation by Messra A. T. Stewart &
Co. of this City. These blankets appear to us to combine ell the strong spinning and durability of the Whitney blanket, with the softness and finish of the Rockester goods above referred to. We can recommend
there blankets as models for our home manufacturers
to imitate. They certainly present the qualities most
desirable in a good blanket, being made of good soft
wood even, fore from thin places, strong, well apun,
closely worse, well carded or napped, prattily
colored at the ends, and free from all unpleasant smell.
Better and more serviceable blankets we have nover
examined.

There is also in the American department a case of flannels, exhibited by John Slade & Co., and manufac-tured by the Bailard Vale Company. They are four-quarter wide flauncis, and are unequaled for finences of texture, and for whiteness, by the best Weish flauncis. of texture, and for whiteness, by the nest Weish hannels.

The most approved financis, however, are, in our comings, those in a case sent by Messers, Dale & Co., of this city, from the manufactory of George II. Gilbert, Ware, Mass. We have never see a flannels made of four weel than these appear to be. The case being lacked, was inaccessible, but, finging from the appearance, we have good reason to compliment the manufacturer on the warlysled extellence of his goods.

The amount expended in the importation of blankets of fisures during the Fear ending June 30, 1854.

England Scotland British American Colombia Frence on the Atlantic Frence on Medicaranean Hollary Hetra Towns 31,020 47,972 1,471 135 14 7,615 487,04